

**Application No.: 10/785,410**

**REMARKS**

Claims 16-18 are pending in this application, with claims 16-18 being independent. Claims 16-18 have been amended. Claims 1-15 and 19-21 have been canceled without disclaimer of subject matter and/or prejudice. Favorable reconsideration of the application in light of the following comments is respectfully solicited.

**Claim Objections**

Claims 1, 7, and 13 were objected to for various informalities. Claims 1, 7, and 13 have been canceled, rendering their objection moot. Therefore, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the above-stated objection.

**Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 112**

Claims 16-18 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as allegedly being indefinite. Claims 16-18 have been amended to overcome their rejection. Therefore, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the above-stated rejection.

**Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C §§ 102, 103**

Claims 1, 6, 7, 12, 13, 15, 16-18 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent Application Publication Number 2003/0093760 ("Suzuki"). Claims 2-4, 8-10, and 19-21 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Suzuki in view of U.S. Patent Number 7,260,724 ("Dickinson"). Claims 1-4, 6-10, 12, 13, 15, and 19-21 have been canceled, rendering their rejection moot.

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Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claim 16 because Suzuki, at a minimum, fails to describe or suggest a document structure inspection method that includes, among other steps, steps of (i) suspending the first inspection, in the case that an inconsistency occurs during the first inspection, and searching a document structure alteration rule library that is a collection of a plurality of document structure alteration rules for an applicable document structure alteration rule based on an inconsistent element name that appears in the structured document, wherein said document structure alteration rule sets a type indicating "add" or "replace," an applied definition, an operation element and a relevant document structure definition of a second document structure definition, the type indicating "add" designates an element to be added in the second document structure definition and the type indicating "replace" designates an element to be replaced in the second document structure definition corresponding to the inconsistent element name; (ii) conducting a second inspection on an individual element name basis by use of the second document structure definition corresponding to the inconsistent element name in the document structure alteration rule found through the search; and (iii) when the second inspection has reached the end of the second document structure definition, resuming the first inspection from the inconsistent element of the first document structure definition if the type of the used second document structure definition is "add" or from an inspection position next to the inconsistent element of the first document structure definition if the type of the used second document structure definition is "replace," as recited in claim 16.

To provide context, in one aspect, the present application is characterized by inspecting a structured document by definition in comparison with a first document structure definition, wherein the inspection process switches the reference definition from the first document

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structure definition to a second document structure definition when the inspection process has encountered on the way an inconsistent element in the structured document. The inspection process finds the second document definition through searching a document structure alternation rule library by using the inconsistent element name as a search key.

Suzuki, in FIG. 3, discloses a document conversion system that analyzes a first document type definition (D1) and a second document type definition (D2) to extract the differences between the first document type definition (D1) and the second document type definition (D2) and generate a conversion template (T1) reflecting the difference. *See e.g.*, Suzuki at Abstract. Thereafter, the system utilizes the conversion template (T1) to convert a first structured document (F1) associated with the first document type definition (D1) to a second structured document (F3) associated with the second document type definition (D2). *Id.* Apparently, because Suzuki's conversion rule completely incorporates the difference, the second structured document (F3) does not necessitate an extra validity verification the conventional technique has needed.

To this end, Suzuki teaches nothing more than converting a first structured document associated with a first document type definition to a second structured document associated with a second document type definition. That is, Suzuki converts a document type definition ("DTD") of a structured document into another DTD, for example, from XML to HML. The instant application, however, does not convert a DTD of a structured document, the DTD of the structured document remains unchanged.

The instant application switches a document structure definition from a first to a second during the inspection of the structured document. That is, the structured document in the instant application can contain in itself more than one document structure definition as a reference.

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Suzuki does not switch a document structure definition through the conversion and the validity verification because Suzuki changes not the structure definition of the input structured document but the DTD of the structured document. That is, Suzuki's structured document maintains a single document structure definition as a whole during the conversion and the validity verification.

Suzuki outputs a new structured document as a result of the conversion. The instant application, however, outputs nothing because it carries out an inspection by definition. Furthermore, Suzuki corrects contradictions within the DTD's when the validity verification process has found them during the verification of the converted structured document. The instant application corrects nothing with respect to the structured document and the reference structure definition. When finding the structured document inconsistent with the first reference, the instant application suspends the inspection, and it resumes the inspection with the first reference after the inspection with the switched second reference is over. Suzuki does not suggest suspending of the inspection, the switching of the first reference to the second reference, and resuming the inspection with the first reference.

Accordingly, Suzuki fails to describe or suggest a document structure inspection method that includes, among other steps, steps of (i) suspending the first inspection, in the case that an inconsistency occurs during the first inspection, and searching a document structure alteration rule library that is a collection of a plurality of document structure alteration rules for an applicable document structure alteration rule based on an inconsistent element name that appears in the structured document, wherein said document structure alteration rule sets a type indicating "add" or "replace," an applied definition, an operation element and a relevant document structure definition of a second document structure definition, the type indicating "add" designates an

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element to be added in the second document structure definition and the type indicating "replace" designates an element to be replaced in the second document structure definition corresponding to the inconsistent element name; (ii) conducting a second inspection on an individual element name basis by use of the second document structure definition corresponding to the inconsistent element name in the document structure alteration rule found through the search; and (iii) when the second inspection has reached the end of the second document structure definition, resuming the first inspection from the inconsistent element of the first document structure definition if the type of the used second document structure definition is "add" or from an inspection position next to the inconsistent element of the first document structure definition if the type of the used second document structure definition is "replace," as recited in claim 16.

For at least the foregoing reasons, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claim 16. Claims 17 and 18 include features similar to the above-recited features of claim 16. Therefore, for at least the reasons presented above with respect to claim 16, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 17 and 18.

Based on the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that all pending claims are patentable over the cited prior art. Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §§ 102, 103 be withdrawn.

### Conclusion

Having fully responded to all matters raised in the Office Action, Applicants submit that all claims are in condition for allowance, an indication for which is respectfully solicited. If

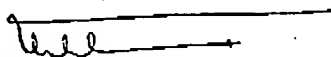
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there are any outstanding issues that might be resolved by an interview or an Examiner's amendment, the Examiner is requested to call Applicants' attorney at the telephone number shown below.

To the extent necessary, a petition for an extension of time under 37 C.F.R. 1.136 is hereby made. Please charge any shortage in fees due in connection with the filing of this paper, including extension of time fees, to Deposit Account 500417 and please credit any excess fees to such deposit account.

Respectfully submitted,

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